

## PATH IS THROGGED IN ITALIAN VILLAGE

Music and Cheers Drown the  
Songs of Children.

### ROOSEVELT REACHES HAVEN

Finds Quiet in Villa of Miss Carow,  
His Wife's Sister, in Suburb of  
Porto Maurizio, After a Journey  
Fraught with Homage—Will Be Ac-  
corded Honorary Citizenship.

Porto Maurizio, Italy, April 9.—The population of this town is 6,000. With a few trivial exceptions, they must have all been out to see and cheer Col. Roosevelt as he drove slowly through to-day. The narrow streets were so thronged that it was hardly possible for the horses drawing the ex-President's carriage to make their way through them. It was evident that no word of the Vatican incident had penetrated here. Catholic school children, wearing white blouses and waving Italian flags, were drawn up in the yard of the railway station, awaiting Col. Roosevelt's arrival.

It is believed that they sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" when the ex-President arrived, but if they did the band that was present and the cheering of the populace drowned the strains.

**Dazzling Array of Flags.**  
There were standard bearers here, a group of naval cadets, all cheering and waving flags. Never was seen such an array of flags in Porto Maurizio. They fluttered from every window and from every roof. The imported Stars and Stripes fell short of the needs, and every variety of home-made American flags might be seen, sheets with strips of red sewed on and carefully cut stars fastened to a blue field in the corner, and paper flags made the same way.

Every sort and kind of homely material out of which a semblance of the Stars and Stripes could be made was pressed into service.

After leaving the main street of the little town the crowd thinned some, but still hundreds of ardent young Roosevelt admirers ran with the carriage to the gates of Miss Carow's villa, just outside the town.

### Reaches Carow Villa.

There at last it seemed as though Col. Roosevelt might find the quiet and seclusion for which his soul has been thirsting for the past three days. Not a light, not a flag could be seen on or in the villa from the road. The hunted hunter must have breathed a sigh of relief as he waved his sombrero for the last time before the gates closed upon his carriage, which disappeared in the leafy shelter of the drive.

To-morrow will be a comparatively quiet day. Col. Roosevelt will receive honorary citizenship of Porto Maurizio at the hands of the municipality. With this exception, and perhaps a luncheon and a small reception, Sunday will be a day of calm and rest for him.

### FEDERAL OFFICIALS HIT HARD.

Champ Clark Strong for Inquiry of  
Shorthing at St. Louis.

"The Federal offices at St. Louis have long been passed around in a little clique, and if there is an inquiry a lot of big fellows out there will be sent to the penitentiary. It would get some Republicans, and might get a Democrat or two, and I don't care if it does."

This was what Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, leader of the House minority, told the new Rules Committee at its first meeting yesterday, when a resolution introduced by Representative Shackelford, of Missouri, to investigate the alleged shorthing of more than \$200,000 in the offices of the United States treasury and the collector of customs at St. Louis, which, it is charged, have been in existence ever since 1906, was up for consideration.

Mr. Shackelford told the Rules Committee he had been trying to obtain an investigation for three years, but had been unsuccessful. He told of the alleged official malfeasance in St. Louis, and said he had no doubt that the guilty persons had been protected by those "higher up."

The Rules Committee favored an investigation, but suggested the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department should tackle the job.

### PREVENTION OF FISH CANCER.

President Taft Urges Appropriation  
for Erection of Laboratories.

Arguing that prevention of human disease has been aided greatly by investigation of similar ailments of lower animals, President Taft yesterday sent to Congress a short message, urging an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of laboratories in which cancer of fishes may be investigated. The message, in part, reads:

"The great importance of pursuing the investigation into the cause of cancer cannot be brought home to the Congress or to the public more acutely than by pointing out the fact that progress in the prevention and treatment of human diseases has been made by the investigation into the cause of cancer in those of the lower animals which are subject to it, and we have every reason to believe that a close investigation into the subject of cancer in fishes, which are frequently swept away by an epidemic of it, may give us light upon this dreadful human scourge."

### TAFT WILL DINE WITH FRAT.

Psi Epsilon Dinner to Be Important  
Event.

Members of the Psi Epsilon College Fraternity Association, of Washington, will give a banquet at the Raleigh Hotel next Saturday evening, at which President Taft, 78, of the Beta Chapter at Yale, will be the guest of honor.

This is expected to be the most important dinner ever given by the Washington Association, which was organized during President Arthur's administration. The chapter at Yale will be represented by Robert A. Taft, son of the President.

### Mrs. Snow Laid at Rest.

Funeral services for Mrs. Charles P. Snow, who died suddenly on Thursday last, were held yesterday afternoon from the family home, 1315 Newton street northwest. Burial was in Rock Creek Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church.

### See Mother Fall Dead.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Salsbury, N. C., April 9.—In the presence of her five children yesterday, Mrs. J. M. Gardner, thirty-eight years old, dropped dead at her home in Landis.

## STRONGLY UPHOLDS THE ADMINISTRATION.



ATTORNEY GENERAL G. W. WICKERSHAM.

### ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN DAY

Automobile Collides with Street Car  
During the Rush Hour.

Another Mishap Breaks Shaft of  
Buggy—Two Fall from Cars,  
Boy Run Down.

An automobile, owned and operated by B. V. Maxwell, of the Evans building, collided at Eleventh and F streets with car 46 of the Washington Railway and Electric Company. The fender of the car was broken, and the auto was damaged to the extent of \$20.

A collision in Eighth street southeast, about 4 o'clock, between two vehicles, driven by Isaac Rosenblatt, of 130 C street southeast, and G. Key, of 407 Tenth street southeast, broke the shafts of the former's buggy and terminated the pleasure ride.

William Hitchins, twenty-five years old, fell from car 528 of the Pennsylvania avenue line at Twenty-first street. He refused treatment, and continued on his way. John Tomlinson, sixty years old, of 817 L street, was struck by a Capital Traction car at Seventh and L streets, but only slightly injured.

Isaac Jones, negro, eighteen years old, of 137 31st street northwest, attempted to board car 219 of the Capital Traction Company at Eighteenth street and Wyoming avenue last night, and, falling, received a slight injury to his head and arms.

While playing in front of his home, 1333 L street northwest, about 4:30 o'clock, Audrey Gaines, a ten-year-old boy, was knocked down by a negro on a bicycle. He was not painfully hurt.

Walter Evans, seventy-eight years old, of 225 Third street southeast, was kicked by a horse at the Eleventh street bazaar yesterday morning. He was removed to Emergency Hospital where it was found his right shoulder had been dislocated.

Simon Sharpe, nineteen years of age, of 928 Grant place, was seized with a fit at Ninth and E streets about 5 o'clock, and was taken to Emergency Hospital. A fit also seized Julia Scott, negro, thirty-five years old, of 1537 Fourteenth street, at Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. She was sent home in a car-pool.

### LECTURES FOR CHARITY.

"Bob" Taylor Says Ax, Rifle, Bible,  
and Fiddle Made This Country.

Senator "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, gave his famous lecture, "The fiddle and the bow," at the Knights of Columbus hall last night for the benefit of the orphans of Washington.

The Senator kept his audience in a continual roar of merriment. He told story after story. Betwixt pathos and merriment, the Senator said the ax, the rifle, the Bible, and the fiddle are the things upon which this great Commonwealth was built. He mentioned the lust for gold and for power, which he said was the two most powerful passions on earth, and concluded his talk by saying if the American republic should be dug up and landed in heaven the American people would dig up the golden streets and then levy a tariff for the protection of home industries.

In conclusion the Senator delivered a homily to parents present on the care of children.

### TWO DIVORCES GRANTED.

Two Suits Filed for Legal Separation  
in District Court.

Two divorces were granted and two applied for yesterday.

Justice Barnard granted a divorce to William Farrington from Addie Farrington. The couple were married in Baltimore, March 31, 1879, and have lived in this city for years.

A decree of absolute divorce was awarded to Mary B. Clagett from Harry C. Clagett, whom she married March 7, 1891.

### Winthrop to Attend Presentation.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left Washington yesterday for Charleston, S. C., where, on Tuesday, he will take part in the ceremonies attending the presentation of a silver service to the battle ship South Carolina.

## TAFT DEFENDED BY WICKERSHAM

Continued from Page One.

ministering the laws, or those who, true to no party principle, hovered like the bat in the fable between the contending forces, sometimes with one, sometimes with the other, and in the end were cast out and scorned by both?"

In beginning, the Attorney General reviewed the platform pledges upon which Mr. Taft was elected.

The Attorney General turned then to the anniversary of Appomattox day, which really was the occasion for his speech.

### Talks to Club.

Attorney General Wickersham, when introduced, said:

Gentlemen of the Hamilton Club: William H. Taft was elected President of the United States on a platform which pledged the Republican party to the following programme:

"For a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President," the establishment of a postal savings bank system; the adoption of such amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law "as will give to the Federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies;" the amendment of the interstate commerce law so as to authorize traffic agreements between railroads while maintaining always the principle of competition between competing lines, and the establishment of such national supervision as to prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers; the enactment in constitutional form of an employers' liability bill; the passage and enforcement of safety appliance acts; the more accurate definition by statute of the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of injunctions; the systematic improvement of the national waterways; the enactment of such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country; legislation to secure greater efficiency in national public health agencies, and the immediate admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States.

### New Laws Enacted.

The previous administration has been characterized by a determined and courageous attack upon those abuses of privilege and power upon which had been reared aggregations of capital whose persistence and unchecked growth threatened the stability of free institutions.

The people had been brought to a realization of this danger. New laws to meet these evils had been enacted and old laws enforced with unswerving vigor. A higher standard of business morality and obedience to law had been set. But in the attainment of these ends the country had been shaken to its foundations.

On the 5th day of April, 1865, the anniversary of the day when we were gathered here to-night to celebrate the McLean farmhouse at Appomattox Court House, two great Americans exchanged those simple but conclusive letters which terminated one of the bloodiest fratricidal struggles in the history of nations. The terms which Gen. Grant had the previous day advised Gen. Lee would be acceptable were as simple and conclusive as those which nearly half a century later President Taft offered to the managers of great trusts and monopolies.

It would be a strange analogy to liken the close of the tax conference to the administration of President Taft to his accession to office with the work of reconstruction following the civil war. Yet on this anniversary of the peace of Appomattox the mind naturally turns to many points of similarity in the conditions prevailing in these two different epochs. The danger from armed resistance to constituted authority is open and manifest and is met by simple, obvious methods.

The dangers to free institutions arising from the concentration of great wealth and vast power in few individuals are more insidious than those arising from open revolt against government, and the methods by which those dangers may be met and averted are less obvious and more subject to misunderstanding than the work of resisting force by force.

The administration of President Taft has been a little more than one year in office. When any administration fails to arouse criticism and abuse, especially from its political opponents, it is certain that it has ceased to perform any other function than the routine business of the ordinary routine business of government and has forfeited all claims to be considered an instrument of progress.

### Pledges Fulfilled.

Now, what has the Taft administration accomplished in the first year of its existence?

In the first place, comprehensively stated, it has to the extent of the possible limits of Executive action fulfilled every pledge made in the Republican platform of 1896. Largely through the efforts of the President, there has been enacted a tariff bill which is a distinct step toward a lower scale of import duties and which opens the door to the free exchange of commerce with the Philippines. By the enactment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff law a powerful weapon has been placed in the hands of our government for the protection of American commerce with foreign countries against unduly discriminatory practices by those governments, and yet so temperately and considerately has this weapon been used that, contrary to predictions so freely indulged in when the bill was passed, the Executive has been enabled to apply the minimum tariff to every country in the world with which we have trade relations.

The establishment of a tariff board has for the first time in our national history made provision for the scientific accumulation and study of accurate information bearing upon the questions which lie at the foundation of our protective system, which principles are formulated in the Republican platform of 1896.

### Income and Corporation Taxes.

During the discussion over the tariff it appeared probable that the anticipated loss of revenues from reduced duties and an increased free list would result during the first two or three years of its operation in a deficiency of revenues to meet the expenses of government, and a movement arose in Congress to provide for this deficit by the enactment of a precise, by-law income tax law to that of 1894, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The folly of basing a provision to meet such a deficiency upon a form of law which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court was obvious, and in his message of June 16, 1898, the President recommended the adoption by Congress of resolutions to amend the Constitution by conferring upon the national government

the power to levy an income tax without apportionment among the States in proportion to population, thus removing the only objection to the constitutionality of such a law.

For the purpose of meeting the anticipated deficiency in the revenues, he recommended the adoption of an amendment to the tariff bill imposing an annual special excise tax upon all corporations and joint stock companies organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and insurance companies, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings banks, and building and loan associations, to be measured by 2 per cent of their net incomes, pointing out that by this perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation Federal supervision over the annual accounts and business transactions of corporations could be established and a knowledge obtained of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, which would be a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which might prevent further abuses of power. This was a practical application of the provision in the Republican platform of 1898.

Before the corporation tax amendment was finally enacted it was found that 1 per cent would in all probability be a sufficient tax upon the net earnings to meet the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the government. The enactment of a measure which required every corporation in the country to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington returns showing in general terms the amount of their income and expenditures was certain to provoke much opposition until those subject to the law should have become accustomed to compliance with its provisions. The value to the country of securing such a body of information was entirely lost sight of in the indignation of being included in the requirements. It is, however, to be observed that big and little alike had been clamoring in Washington during the entire special session of Congress for protection to their own particular industries upon the ground that without such duty as they wished they would not enjoy that reasonable profit of American industry to which they claimed to be entitled, or that, if the duty were not reduced upon articles used by them or some other concession made to them affecting their trade or manufacture, they could not make a fair return for their labor and capital. It is also true that there was no reliable body of information available by which such demands could be tested, and that this new act, for the first time in the history of the country, called for a comprehensive statement in similar form from substantially all incorporated enterprises of the amounts of their annual receipts and expenditures, thus making available a mass of information furnished under oath which must be of great value in determining in the future the extent of protection needed to any given industry. It was certainly not the intention of the framers of the act that the information required by it should be used for any unfair or unlawful purpose.

In a series of special messages dealing with particular subjects the President has recommended to the Congress the enactment of amendments to the interstate commerce law; of a law providing for the organization under Federal charters of corporations to engage in interstate commerce; the establishment of a postal savings bank system; the enactment of laws giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to determine upon the uniform construction of appliances used by railroad trainmen in the operation of trains; of amendments making the employers' liability act more easy to enforce; of laws carrying out with intelligent discrimination the principle of conserving the national resources; the establishment of a national health bureau; laws requiring publicity of campaign contributions; regulating the procedure in Federal courts concerning the issuance of injunctions; readjusting the regulations concerning postage on second class mail matter so as to require magazines and miscellaneous periodicals to bear their fair share of the cost of carriage in the mails.

In a word, the President has placed before Congress for enactment into law all of those measures which the Republican party, in convention assembled in June, 1896, pledged itself to adopt, and if the second session of the Sixty-second Congress should adjourn without having made good those party pledges, upon the Republican majority in Congress, and not upon the President, would the responsibility rest for that breach of faith. But I am firmly persuaded that those measures will not fail; and that despite the efforts of individuals to magnify their own particular positions at the expense of party loyalty and party honor, the Republican majority in Congress will make good the party pledges and give the country the benefit of that legislation which the party has promised, and which the President has so clearly and so forcefully outlined.

### Tariff Bill Results.

While after dinner orators have discussed eloquently about economy in governmental expenditures, the present administration has set to work with the aid of Congress to turn an estimated annual deficit of \$100,000,000 into an estimated surplus of \$35,000,000, and to reduce the actual annual expenses of government by \$42,000,000 and it has but commenced the work of retrenchment and reduction.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the total estimates for the expenses of government (exclusive of postal service payable from postal revenue) were \$765,258,568, and the appropriations were \$728,553,366.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, the total estimates on the same basis were \$771,288,055, which is \$44,026,487 less than the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and \$55,685,091 less than the appropriations for that year. This cut of \$55,000,000 was reduced to \$42,000,000 by including in the estimates \$12,844,122 for the navy building programme, an item which until this year has never been included in estimates, but has been left entirely to Congress. Therefore the cut of \$42,000,000 was publicly announced, was really a cut of \$55,000,000, if the two years are compared on the same basis.

There has never been such a reduction in the history of the government, nor is

## BETTER THAN EVER HOTEL FRITZ REUTER

HENRY ACHTERKIRCHEN, Proprietor.

The success of this hotel under the new ownership is truly remarkable. Never before in the history of the Capital City has such a phenomenal increase in business been known in any hotel. Why? Because the proprietor gives his personal attention to every detail; no expense is spared to increase the efficiency of each department; the best that can be procured is served from the kitchen and bar, and a general air of up-to-dateness prevails always.

### PRIVATE DINING ROOMS

SANS SOUCI

Table d'Hote Dinner, with wine, 75c—6 to 8 P.M.  
Midday Lunch, 25c—12 to 2.

MUSIC.

SAMUEL GOODACRE, Manager.

## The Worry of Wash Day Banished.



The Electric Washing Machine cleanses the clothes perfectly.

The wringing is simply a matter of guiding the materials through the rubber rolls. Besides saving labor, considerable time is saved and much dirt and annoyance is avoided. The operating cost is but 2 cents an hour.

Let the one who does your washing devote herself to something else, while the electric motor works.

For prices, &c., ask

The Potomac Electric Power Co.  
213 14th Street N. W.

there any record of any previous effort by any other administration to reduce estimates similar to that made by the heads of departments this year.

The original estimates of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were (using round numbers) as follows:

From customs.....	\$25,000,000
From internal revenue.....	25,000,000
From corporation tax.....	15,000,000
From miscellaneous.....	45,000,000
Total.....	\$110,000,000

Nine months of experience supplemented by an estimate for the remaining three months of this year indicate that the revenues will be as follows:

From customs.....	\$25,000,000
From internal revenue.....	25,000,000
From corporation tax.....	17,500,000
From miscellaneous.....	44,500,000
Total.....	\$112,000,000

The estimates made by the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, based upon a continuance of the policy of retrenchment in expenditures, are as follows:

From customs.....	\$24,000,000
From internal revenue.....	25,000,000
From corporation tax.....	25,000,000
From miscellaneous.....	47,000,000
Estimated ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.....	\$33,000,000

### The Railroad Bill.

Mr. Wickersham then gave a review of what each of the departments is doing in the way of efficiency and economy. In speaking of legislation regarding railroads, he said:

By the direction of the President a study of the lines of amending the interstate commerce act was taken up during the summer of 1909 by some members of his Cabinet and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The subject dealt in was necessarily technical, and general recommendations without a draft of a proposed law to carry them out would have most inadequately expressed the President's views. Therefore by his direction such a bill was prepared and the Congress was informed that it would be furnished upon request to the appropriate committee whenever it might be desired. The bill was promptly called for, was introduced, and is now before both houses for discussion.

Vehement protest has been made by certain members and by a certain portion of the press to this "Executive interference with the prerogatives of Congress." Yet President Lincoln on March 6, 1862, transmitted to Congress the text of a joint resolution whose adoption he recommended, and on July 14, 1862, he transmitted to Congress, with a recommendation that it be adopted, the draft of a bill to compensate any State which might abolish slavery within its limits (6 Richardson's Messages, 88, 92, 94), and drafts of bills to effect objects recommended by Congress to Congress by Presidents Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison.

Mr. Wickersham then told of the prosecution of the Standard Oil, tobacco trust, and sugar trust cases. He closed:

Already the winds that blow across the prairies bring to our ears the sound of awakened industry. When the account is cast and the people weigh them in the balance at the next general election, who will find most favor? They who stood shoulder to shoulder with the President in carrying out the party pledges, in improving the administration of government, in enacting the legislation promised by the party, in fairly, impartially, and fearlessly administering the laws, or those who, true to no party principle, hovered, like the bat in the fable, between the contending forces, sometimes with one, sometimes with the other, and in the end were cast out and scorned by both?

I speak to an assembly of loyal Republicans. I am sure I voice your thought when I say the time of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds is over and every one must choose whether or not he is for the President and the Republican party. He that "hath no stomach to the fight" let him depart. Treason has ever consisted in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If any one wishes to join the Democratic party, let him do so. But let him not claim to be a Republican and in and out of season work to defeat Republican measures and to subvert the influence of the Republican President.

Mrs. James T. Hownstein Buried.  
The body of Mrs. James T. Hownstein was interred yesterday afternoon in Glenwood Cemetery after funeral services in the apartments of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur C. Moses, in the Burlington.

## Messengers Wanted.

Boys over 16 and young men with bicycles wanted for messenger service.

Apply

WESTERN UNION OFFICE

1401 F Street.

## CONFESSION OF MURDER FAKE

Matthew Doss' Self-imposed Guilt  
Disproven by Evidence.

Carbolic Acid, He Pretends Having Administered to Wife, Was Purchased by Himself.

Further evidence tending to discredit the confession made in Chicago several days ago by Matthew N. Doss that he had administered carbolic acid to his wife in this city last January, from the effects of which she died, was obtained yesterday by Washington detectives.

A dispatch received from the Chicago authorities yesterday stated that Doss said he bought the acid at a drug store at Tenth and D streets northwest, a short distance from the house where they were rooming—422 Tenth street.

In view of the fact there has been a change in the proprietorship of the establishment since that time, the store records are not as complete as they should be, but by reference to the report of the inspector of pharmacy, who investigated the case at the time, it appears the acid was obtained by a woman.

Several of those who were connected with the store at the time confirm the report made by the inspector of pharmacy, despite the absence of the proper entry upon the books.

Detective Sergt. Evans was expected to reach Chicago last night, but it is doubtful if any word will be received from him before this afternoon.

## COUNSEL FOR CONGRESSMEN

Accused in Subsidy Scandal to Be Allowed Recusal.

Representative Stearnson, of Minnesota, who introduced the resolution for an inquiry into the charges reflecting on Congressmen in connection with ship subsidy legislation, asked for a delay in the hearing yesterday, so as to permit "Congress to be represented by counsel," but the House Committee that is conducting the investigation declined to grant the request.

While unwilling that counsel should appear representing the Congress of the United States, members of the committee decided that any member who is accused or feels that he has cause to be represented may have counsel present.

Representative McDermott, of Illinois, appeared at the hearing yesterday and produced an editorial article from the American Flag, the Merchant Marine League's organ, which said things about Mr. McDermott.

"I want to find out how far these black-mamers, thugs, and muck-rakers can go," shouted Mr. McDermott to the committee. The House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock until Monday.

### Nabuco's Body in Brazil.

The armored cruiser North Carolina arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday. She had on board the body of Senor Joaquim Nabuco, former Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, who died suddenly in Washington several months ago from an attack of apoplexy.

### Kennel Club Invites Taft.

President Taft and his Cabinet have been invited to attend the bench show of the Washington Kennel Club, which opens at the Astor next Wednesday. Entries to date number 30, including many of the noted prize-winning dogs of the country.

## COKE O. K. IN EVERY WAY.

The housewife who is mindful of economy and at the same time is a stickler for results will find coke best for cooking.

50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50
50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50
50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50
50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50
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50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50
50 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....	\$2.50

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT CO.

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